

Test

1

Total mark

10

1 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

(3 marks)

1 $12\% = \dots\dots\dots$

(a) 0.3

(b) 1.2

(c) $\frac{3}{25}$

(d) 0.012

2 The remainder of subtracting $\frac{1}{7}$ from $\frac{8}{7}$ equals $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 1

(b) -1

(c) $-\frac{9}{7}$

(d) $\frac{9}{7}$

3 The integer that lies between $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{5}{3}$ is $\dots\dots\dots$

(a) 1

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 5

2 Complete :

(3 marks)

1 If $-\frac{4}{5} = \frac{20}{x}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

2 If $a + \frac{6}{7} = 0$, then $a = \dots\dots\dots$

3 If the rational number $\frac{x-5}{x} = 0$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

3 If $x = \frac{3}{8}$, $y = \frac{1}{2}$, $z = \frac{-3}{4}$

(2 marks)

Find the value of : $(x - y) + z$

4 Write three rational numbers that are equivalent to $-\frac{3}{4}$

(2 marks)

Test

2

Total mark

10

1 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

(3 marks)

1 The smallest non-negative rational number is

- (a) 0.1 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) 1 (d) zero

2 The number of integers lying between $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{8}{7}$ is

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) infinite number

3 $0.\dot{5}\dot{7} = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $\frac{57}{100}$ (b) $\frac{75}{99}$ (c) $\frac{575}{1000}$ (d) $\frac{19}{33}$

2 Complete :

(3 marks)

1 If $\frac{X+4}{X-3}$ is not a rational number, then $X-2 = \dots\dots\dots$ **2** The additive inverse of the number $(-\frac{2}{7})^0$ is**3** The additive identity element in \mathbb{Q} is**3 Find two rational numbers that lie between $\frac{1}{5}$ and 0.25**

(2 marks)

4 Put each of the following numbers in the simplest form : $-\frac{45}{20}$, $\frac{132}{88}$

(2 marks)

Test

1

Total mark

10

1 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

(3 marks)

1 The obtuse angle supplements angle.

- (a) acute (b) obtuse (c) right (d) zero

2 If $\angle X \equiv \angle Y$ where $\angle X$ and $\angle Y$ are two complementary angles , then $m(\angle X) = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 45° (b) 90° (c) 135° (d) 180°

3 If $m(\angle A) = 100^\circ$, then $m(\text{reflex } \angle A) = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 80° (b) 200° (c) 260° (d) 360°

2 Complete :

(3 marks)

1 If two straight lines intersect , then every two vertically opposite angles are

2 The two adjacent angles formed by a straight line and a ray with a starting point on this straight line are

3 The sum of measures of the accumulative angles at a point equals $^\circ$

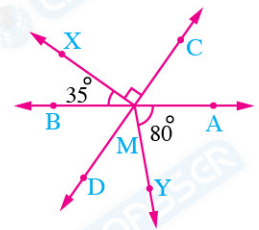
3 In the opposite figure :

(2 marks)

$\overrightarrow{AB} \cap \overrightarrow{CD} = \{M\}$, $m(\angle CMX) = 90^\circ$
 , $m(\angle XMB) = 35^\circ$, $m(\angle AMY) = 80^\circ$

Find : 1 $m(\angle AMD)$

2 $m(\angle BMX)$



4 In the opposite figure :

(2 marks)

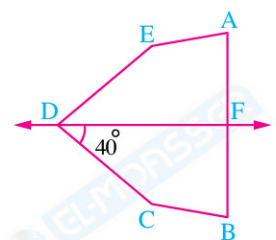
$F \in \overline{AB}$, the figure AFDE \equiv the figure BFDC

, $AB = 12$ cm. , $AE = BC = 5$ cm.

, $ED = CD = 8$ cm. , $m(\angle CDF) = 40^\circ$

Find : 1 $m(\angle CDE)$

2 The length of \overline{BF}



Test

2

Total mark

10

1 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

(3 marks)

1 The two bisectors of two adjacent supplementary angles

- (a) are perpendicular.
- (b) are parallel.
- (c) are coincident.
- (d) included an acute angle between them.

2 The sum of measures of 4 accumulative angles at a point the sum of measures of 5 accumulative angles at point.

- (a) =
- (b) <
- (c) >
- (d) ≠

3 If $\overrightarrow{BA} \perp \overrightarrow{BC}$, then $m(\angle ABC) = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 40°
- (b) 90°
- (c) 180°
- (d) 360°

2 Complete :

(3 marks)

1 The two supplementary equal angles , the measure of each one is

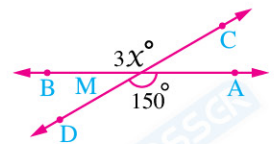
2 In the opposite figure :

If $\overrightarrow{AB} \cap \overrightarrow{CD} = \{M\}$

, $m(\angle AMD) = 150^\circ$

, then $x = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$

3 If $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{XZ}$, then $\frac{XZ}{XY} = \dots\dots\dots$



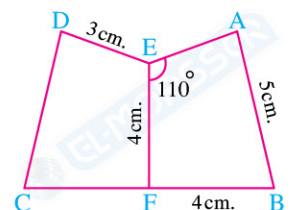
3 In the opposite figure :

(2 marks)

If $F \in \overline{BC}$, the figure ABFE \cong the figure DCFE

Find : 1 $m(\angle EFB)$

2 The perimeter of the figure ABCDE



4 In the opposite figure :

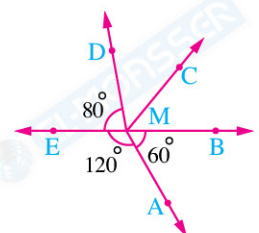
(2 marks)

$m(\angle AMB) = 60^\circ$, $m(\angle AME) = 120^\circ$

, $m(\angle EMD) = 80^\circ$, \overrightarrow{MC} bisects $\angle BMD$

Find : 1 $m(\angle CMD)$

2 $m(\angle AMC)$



Answers of Test

1

1 1 (c)

2 (a)

3 (a)

2 1 - 25

2 $\frac{-6}{7}$

3 5

3 $\left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right)$

Since L.C.M of 8 , 2 , 4 is 8

$$\text{Then : } \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1 \times 4}{2 \times 4}\right) + \left(\frac{-3 \times 2}{4 \times 2}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{4}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{-6}{8}\right) = \frac{3-4-6}{8} = \frac{-7}{8}$$

4 $\frac{-3}{4} = \frac{-3 \times 2}{4 \times 2} = \frac{-6}{8}$

$$\frac{-3}{4} = \frac{-3 \times 3}{4 \times 3} = \frac{-9}{12}$$

$$\frac{-3}{4} = \frac{-3 \times 4}{4 \times 4} = \frac{-12}{16} \text{ (There are other solutions)}$$

Answers of Test

2

1 1 (d)

2 (b)

3 (d)

2 1 1

2 - 1

3 zero

3 $0.25 = \frac{1}{4}$

L.C.M of the denominators is 20

$$\text{Then } \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{20}, \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{20}$$

$$\text{, since } \frac{4}{20} = \frac{12}{60}, \frac{5}{20} = \frac{15}{60}$$

$$\text{Then the two numbers are : } \frac{13}{60}, \frac{14}{60}$$

4 $-\frac{45 \div 5}{20 \div 5} = -\frac{9}{4}$

$$\frac{132 \div 11}{88 \div 11} = \frac{12 \div 4}{8 \div 4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Answers of Test

1

1 1 (a)

2 (a)

3 (c)

2 1 equal in measure

2 supplementary

3 360°

3 $m(\angle BMD) = 180^\circ - (35^\circ + 90^\circ) = 55^\circ$

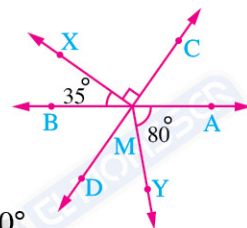
because : $m(\angle BMD) + m(\angle BMX) + m(\angle XMC) = 180^\circ$

, $m(\angle DMY) = 180^\circ - (55^\circ + 80^\circ) = 45^\circ$

because : $m(\angle BMD) + m(\angle DMY) + m(\angle YMA) = 180^\circ$

1 $m(\angle AMD) = 80^\circ + 45^\circ = 125^\circ$

2 $m(\angle BMY) = 45^\circ + 55^\circ = 100^\circ$

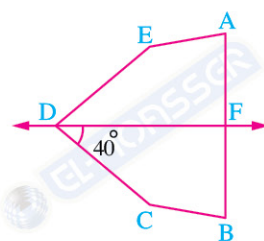


4 1 Since : The figure AFDE \cong The figure BFDC

Then : $m(\angle EDF) = m(\angle CDF) = 40^\circ$

, $m(\angle CDE) = 40^\circ + 40^\circ = 80^\circ$

2 Since : $BF = FA = \frac{1}{2} AB$, then $BF = 12 \div 2 = 6$ cm.



Answers of Test

2

1 1 (a)

2 (a)

3 (b)

2 1 90°

2 50°

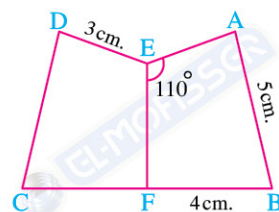
3 1

3 1 $m(\angle EFB) = 90^\circ$

because : $m(\angle EFB) = m(\angle EFC)$, $m(\angle EFB) + m(\angle EFC) = 180^\circ$

Then : $m(\angle EFB) = 180^\circ \div 2 = 90^\circ$

2 The perimeter of ABCDE = $AB + BC + CD + DE + EA$
 $= 5 + 8 + 5 + 3 + 3 = 24$ cm.

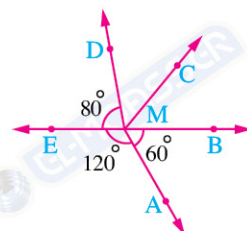


4 1 $m(\angle BMA) + m(\angle AME) + m(\angle EMD) + m(\angle DMB) = 360^\circ$

Then : $m(\angle DMB) = 360^\circ - [60^\circ + 80^\circ + 120^\circ] = 100^\circ$

Then : $m(\angle CMD) = m(\angle CMB) = 100^\circ \div 2 = 50^\circ$

2 $m(\angle AMC) = m(\angle AMB) + m(\angle BMC) = 60^\circ + 50^\circ = 110^\circ$





Test 1

Total mark
10

(3 marks)

1 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

- 1 The obtuse angle supplements angle.
 (a) acute (b) obtuse (c) right (d) zero
- 2 If $\angle X \equiv \angle Y$ where $\angle X$ and $\angle Y$ are two complementary angles, then $m(\angle X) = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 45° (b) 90° (c) 135° (d) 180°
- 3 If $m(\angle A) = 100^\circ$, then $m(\text{reflex } \angle A) = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 80° (b) 200° (c) 260° (d) 360°

2 Complete :

(3 marks)

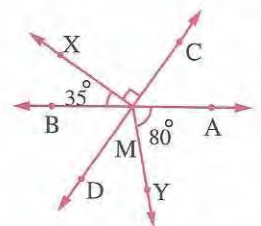
- 1 If two straight lines intersect, then every two vertically opposite angles are
- 2 The two adjacent angles formed by a straight line and a ray with a starting point on this straight line are
- 3 The sum of measures of the accumulative angles at a point equals $^\circ$

3 In the opposite figure :

(2 marks)

$\overleftrightarrow{AB} \cap \overleftrightarrow{CD} = \{M\}$, $m(\angle CMX) = 90^\circ$
 , $m(\angle XMB) = 35^\circ$, $m(\angle AMY) = 80^\circ$

- Find : 1 $m(\angle AMD)$
 2 $m(\angle BMX)$

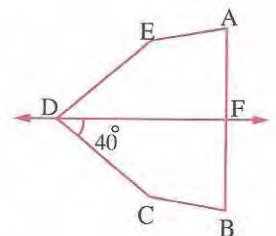


4 In the opposite figure :

(2 marks)

$F \in \overline{AB}$, the figure $AFDE \equiv$ the figure $BFDC$
 , $AB = 12$ cm. , $AE = BC = 5$ cm.
 , $ED = CD = 8$ cm. , $m(\angle CDF) = 40^\circ$

- Find : 1 $m(\angle CDE)$ 2 The length of \overline{BF}



Test 2

Total mark
10

1 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

(3 marks)

- 1 The two bisectors of two adjacent supplementary angles
 (a) are perpendicular. (b) are parallel.
 (c) are coincident. (d) included an acute angle between them.
- 2 The sum of measures of 4 accumulative angles at a point the sum of measures of 5 accumulative angles at point.
 (a) = (b) < (c) > (d) ≠
- 3 If $\overrightarrow{BA} \perp \overrightarrow{BC}$, then $m(\angle ABC) = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 40° (b) 90° (c) 180° (d) 360°

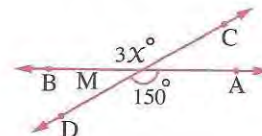
2 Complete :

(3 marks)

1 Two supplementary angles equal in measure, then the measure of each one is°

2 In the opposite figure :

If $\overrightarrow{AB} \cap \overrightarrow{CD} = \{M\}$
 , $m(\angle AMD) = 150^\circ$
 , then $x = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$



3 If $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{XZ}$, then $\frac{XZ}{XY} = \dots\dots\dots$

3 In the opposite figure :

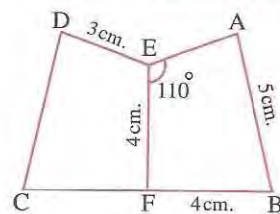
(2 marks)

If $F \in \overline{BC}$

, the figure $ABFE \cong$ the figure $DCFE$

Find : 1 $m(\angle EFB)$

2 The perimeter of the figure $ABCDE$



4 In the opposite figure :

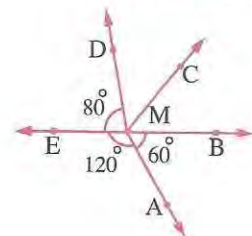
(2 marks)

$m(\angle AMB) = 60^\circ$, $m(\angle AME) = 120^\circ$

, $m(\angle EMD) = 80^\circ$, \overrightarrow{MC} bisects $\angle BMD$

Find : 1 $m(\angle CMD)$

2 $m(\angle AMC)$





Test 1

Total mark
10

1 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

(3 marks)

1 $12\% = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 0.3 (b) 1.2 (c) $\frac{3}{25}$ (d) 0.012

2 The remainder of subtracting $\frac{1}{7}$ from $\frac{8}{7}$ equals $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) $-\frac{9}{7}$ (d) $\frac{9}{7}$

3 The integer that lies between $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{5}{3}$ is $\dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

2 Complete :

(3 marks)

1 If $-\frac{4}{5} = \frac{20}{x}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

2 If $a + \frac{6}{7} = 0$, then $a = \dots\dots\dots$

3 If the rational number $\frac{x-5}{x} = 0$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$

3 If $x = \frac{3}{8}$, $y = \frac{1}{2}$, $z = \frac{-3}{4}$

(2 marks)

Find the value of : $(x - y) + z$

4 Write three rational numbers that are equivalent to $-\frac{3}{4}$

(2 marks)

Test 2

Total mark

10

1 Choose the correct answer from the given ones :

(3 marks)

1 The smallest non-negative rational number is

- (a) 0.1 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) 1 (d) zero

2 The number of integers lying between $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{8}{7}$ is

- (a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) infinite number.

3 $0.\dot{5}\dot{7} = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) $\frac{57}{100}$ (b) $\frac{75}{99}$ (c) $\frac{575}{1000}$ (d) $\frac{19}{33}$

2 Complete :

(3 marks)

1 If $\frac{x+4}{x-3}$ is not a rational number , then $x - 2 = \dots\dots\dots$ 2 The additive inverse of the number $(-\frac{2}{7})^0$ is3 The additive identity element in \mathbb{Q} is3 Find two rational numbers that lie between $\frac{1}{5}$ and 0.25

(2 marks)

4 Put each of the following numbers in the simplest form : $-\frac{45}{20}$, $\frac{132}{88}$

(2 marks)

Exam (1)

1 If $\frac{x+3}{x-7} = 0$, then the value of x is (3 , -7 , -3 , 7)

2 if $\frac{|x|}{5} = 3$, then $x =$ (5 , 10 , 15 , ± 15)

3 if half of a number is 30 , then $\frac{3}{4}$ of this number is
(48 , 42 , 40 , 45)

4 If $\frac{a}{b} = 60$, then $\frac{a}{3b} =$

5 $\frac{4}{5} =$ %

6 The multiplicative inverse of $\frac{-7}{5}$ is

7 Use the distribution property to find : $\frac{5}{17} \times 10 + \frac{5}{17} \times 23 + \frac{5}{17}$

8 find three rational numbers between : $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{1}{4}$

Exam (2)

1	<p>the multiplicative inverse of $0.\dot{4}$ in the simplest form is</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$(\frac{4}{9} , \frac{9}{4} , \frac{2}{5} , \frac{5}{2})$</p>
2	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{99}{100} = \dots$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$(\frac{1}{2} , \frac{3}{4} , \frac{99}{100} , \frac{1}{100})$</p>
3	<p>If $5a = 45, ab = 1$, then $b = \dots$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$(\frac{1}{9} , 5 , \frac{1}{5} , 9)$</p>
4	<p>If $\frac{a}{b} = 0$, then $3ab = \dots$ (such that $b \neq 0$)</p>
5	<p>The number $\frac{x+3}{x-7}$ is rational number if $x \neq \dots$</p>
6	<p>The multiplicative inverse of $1\frac{2}{3}$ is</p>
7	<p>Use the distribution property to find : $\frac{27}{16} \times \frac{11}{7} + \frac{27}{16} \times \frac{11}{7} - \frac{27}{16} \times \frac{6}{7}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
8	<p>find 2 rational numbers lying between : $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{3}$, one of them is rational, the other is an integer</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Exam (3)

1 The additive inverse of the number $\frac{1}{3}$ is
($\frac{3}{10}$, 0.3 , 3 , $-0.\dot{3}$)

2 The necessary condition to make $\frac{7}{2x-10}$ a rational number if $x \neq$
(-7 , 5 , -5 , 10)

3 The multiplicative inverse of the number Is itself
(-1 , 0 , 2 , 3)

4 $2\frac{1}{5} \times \dots = 1$

5 If $x + \frac{3}{x} = 4 + \frac{3}{4}$, then $x =$

6 The additive inverse of the number $|\frac{2}{3}|$ is

7 Use the distribution property to find : $\frac{3}{7} \times 2 + \frac{3}{7} \times 6 - \frac{3}{7}$

.....
.....

8 if $x = \frac{-1}{3}$, $y = \frac{3}{4}$ and $z = -3$, find the vaue of $xy - yz$

.....
.....
.....

Exam (4)

1	If $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{3}$, then $\frac{3x}{2y} = \dots\dots\dots$	$(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}, 1)$
2	If $a \times \frac{b}{3} = \frac{a}{3}$, then $b = \dots\dots\dots$	$(\frac{a}{3}, 0, a, 1)$
3	The multiplicative inverse of $(\frac{1}{2})^0$ is $\dots\dots\dots$	$(2, -2, 1, -1)$
4	if $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{2}$, then $2a - b = \dots\dots\dots$	$(1, 0, 3, -1)$
5	The number 1.25 in the form of $\frac{a}{b}$ is $\dots\dots\dots$	
6	The additive inverse of $(\frac{-3}{5})^0$ is $\dots\dots\dots$	
7	Find two rational numbers between $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$	
8	Use the properties of addition of rational numbers to calculate the value of $\frac{5}{4} - (-\frac{13}{5}) + \frac{15}{4} - \frac{3}{5}$	

Exam (5)

1	$ - \frac{3}{5} $ zero	(< , = , > , ≤)
2 Is a terminating decimal	($\frac{7}{20}$, $\frac{2}{11}$, $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{1}{3}$)
3	if $2x = 10$, then $\frac{3}{5} x =$	(25 , 15 , 5 , 3)
4	The rational number which hasn't a multiplicative inverse is	
5	The additive identity element in \mathbb{Q} is	
6	If $\frac{x}{y} = 1$, then $5x - 5y =$	
7	Use the properties of addition of rational numbers to calculate the value of $\frac{5}{4} + \left(-\frac{13}{5}\right) + \left(-\frac{25}{4}\right) + \frac{28}{5}$	
	
	
	
	
8	Find Three rational numbers that lie between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$	
	
	

Exam (6)

1	if $\frac{7}{4x}$ is a rational number , then $x \neq \dots\dots\dots$ (4 , zero , -4 , -7)
2	$\frac{7}{5} > \dots\dots\dots$ ($\frac{14}{5}$, $\frac{14}{10}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{21}{15}$)
3	the rational number $\frac{a}{b}$ is positive if $\dots\dots\dots$ ($ab > 0$, $ab < 0$, $a + b = 0$, $a > b$)
4	if $\frac{2}{5} x = 10$, then $\frac{4}{5} x = \dots\dots\dots$ (25 , 15 , 20 , 5)
5	$\frac{-3}{5} + A = 0$ then $A = \dots\dots\dots$
6	The number $y + 5$ hasn't a multiplicative inverse , then $y = \dots\dots\dots$
7	if $x = \frac{3}{2}$, $y = -\frac{1}{4}$ and $z = -2$, find the value of $(x + z) \div (y - z)$
8	Using the distribution property : $\frac{2}{11} \times 7 + \frac{2}{11} \times 5 - \frac{2}{11}$

Exam (7)

1	<p>The number of all rational numbers that exist between $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$ is</p> <p>(1 , 2 , 3 , infinite number)</p>
2	<p>The number 0.57 as a rational number</p> <p>($\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{19}{33}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{2}{3}$)</p>
3	<p>$\frac{-2}{3}$ zero</p> <p>(> , < , = , ≤)</p>
4	<p>if $\frac{x+1}{x-5} \in \mathbb{Q}$, then $x \neq$</p>
5	<p>if the rational number $\frac{x-1}{x+5} = 0$, then $x =$</p>
6	<p>The additive inverse of $(\frac{-2}{3})^2$ is</p>
7	<p>if $x = \frac{2}{3}$ and $y = -\frac{4}{3}$, find the value of $\frac{x+y}{x-y}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
8	<p>Arrange in a descending order : $-\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{4}{15}$, -2 , $-\frac{3}{5}$</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Exam (8)

1 The rational $\frac{x}{-3}$ is positive if x (< 0 , > 0 , ≤ 0 , ≥ 0)

2 if $\frac{a}{7} > \frac{b}{9}$, then $9a$ $7b$ ($>$, $<$, \leq , $=$)

3 the multiplicative inverse of the number $3\frac{2}{5}$ is
($-3\frac{2}{5}$, $3\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{17}{5}$, $\frac{5}{17}$)

4 The multiplicative identity element in \mathbb{Q} is

5 the number $\frac{x-4}{x+4}$ is a rational number if x

6 if $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{2}$, then $2a - b =$

7 if $a = \frac{7}{4}$, $b = -\frac{1}{2}$, find the value of the expression :
 $(a - b) + (a + b)$

.....
.....
.....

8 Using the distribution property : $\frac{18}{5} \times \frac{25}{9} + \left(-\frac{3}{7}\right) \times \frac{25}{9}$

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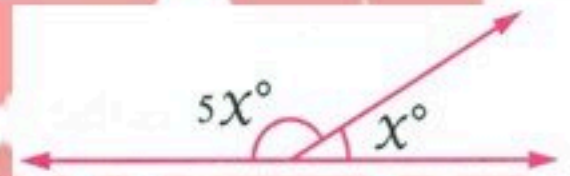
Exam (1)

1 The measure of each of two equal complementary angles equals
 (180° , 45° , 360° , 90°)

2 If two straight lines intersect , then each two angles have the same measure
 (vertically opposite , adjacent , alternate , corresponding)

3 If $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta LMN$, then $m(\angle ACB) = m(\angle \dots\dots\dots)$
 (LMN , MLN , LNM , NLM)

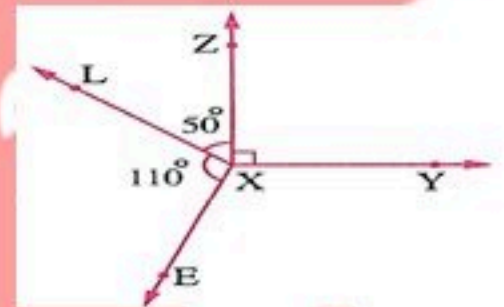
4 the value of $x = \dots\dots\dots$



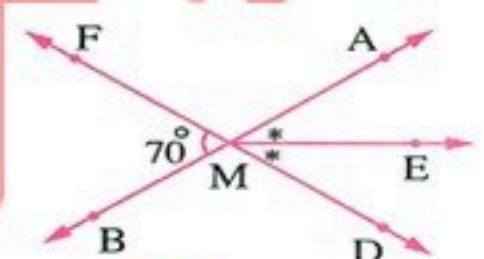
5 if $\angle X$ supplements $\angle Y$ and $m(\angle X) = \frac{1}{2} m(\angle Y)$, then $m(\angle Y) = \dots\dots\dots$

6 if $\angle A \cong \angle B$, then $m(\angle A) - m(\angle B) = \dots\dots\dots$

7 $m(\angle YXZ) = 90^\circ$, $m(\angle ZXL) = 50^\circ$
 and $m(\angle LXE) = 110^\circ$
 Find with giving the reason : $m(\angle YXE)$



8 $\overline{AB} \cap \overline{DF} = \{M\}$, \overline{ME} bisects $\angle AMD$
 , $m(\angle FMB) = 70^\circ$
 Find : ① $m(\angle AMF)$ ② $m(\angle AMD)$
 ③ $m(\angle DME)$



Exam (2)

1	$\vec{AB} \cup \vec{AC} = \dots\dots\dots$	$(\vec{AB} , \angle ABC , \angle BAC , \emptyset)$
2	Two adjacent angles formed by a straight line and a ray with a starting point on this straight line are	
	$(\text{equal in measure} , \text{complementary} , \text{supplementary} , \text{adjacent})$	
3	if $AB = CD$, then $AB \dots\dots\dots CD$	$(= , \text{bisects} , \perp , \equiv)$
4	If the two adjacent angles are complementary , then their outer sides	
5	If $m(\angle A) = 125^\circ$, then $m(\text{reflex } \angle A) = \dots\dots\dots$	
6	Two angles are congruent if	
7	\vec{OD} bisects $\angle BOE$, $\vec{AB} \cap \vec{CD} = \{O\}$, $m(\angle AOE) = 90^\circ$ Find : $m(\angle AOC)$	
	
8	find $m(\angle CMD)$	
	

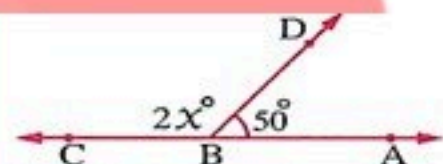
Exam (3)

1 the angle of measure 70 is vertically opposite to an angle of measure (20 , 110 , 70 , 360)

2 $m(\angle A) + m(\text{reflex } \angle A) = \dots\dots\dots$ (360 , 180 , 45 , 360)

3 the two angles of measures 40 , 50 are
(complementary , supplementary , reflex , obtuse)

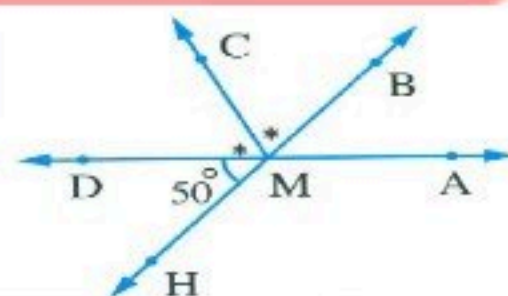
4 $\overleftrightarrow{AC} \cap \overleftrightarrow{BD} = \{B\}$, $m(\angle ABD) = 50$
 $m(\angle DBC) = 2x$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$



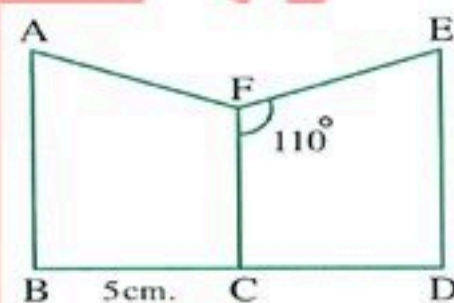
5 The two line segment are congruent if

6 the measure of each of the two equal complementary angles =

7 $AD \cap BH = \{M\}$, $m(\angle HMD) = 50$
, MC bisects $\angle BMD$
find : $m(\angle AMC)$



8 The polygon $ABCF \cong$ the polygon $EDCF$
, $m(\angle EFC) = 110^\circ$, $BC = 5$ cm.
Find : ① $m(\angle AFC)$, $m(\angle AFE)$, $m(\angle FCB)$
② The length of \overline{BD}



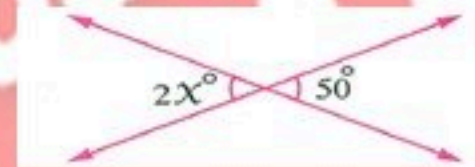
Exam (4)

1 The sum of measures of accumulative angles at point equal the sum of measures of angles (360 , 4 right , 90 , 5 right)

2 if $\angle A$ complements $\angle B$, $\angle B$ supplements $\angle C$, $m(\angle A) = 35$, then $m(\angle C) = \dots\dots\dots$ (55 , 145 , 125 , 130)

3 If $m(\angle X) = 2m(\angle Y)$, $\angle X$ and $\angle Y$ are two supplementary angles then $m(\angle Y) = \dots\dots\dots$ (90° , 120° , 30° , 60°)

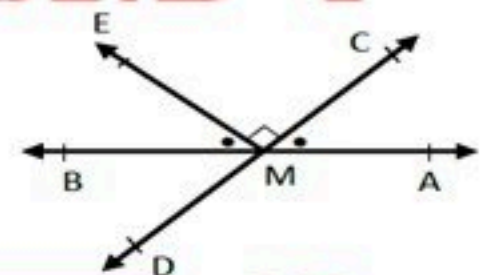
4 the value of $x = \dots\dots\dots$



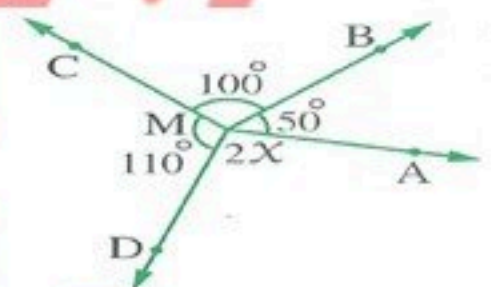
5 if $\angle X \cong \angle Y$, $\angle X$, $\angle Y$ are supplementary angles , then $m(\angle X) = \dots\dots\dots$

6 the acute angle complements angle

7 $\overrightarrow{AB} \cap \overrightarrow{CD} = \{ M \}$, $m(\angle CME) = 90^\circ$,
 $m(\angle AMC) = m(\angle EMB)$
 Find: $m(\angle AMC)$, $m(\angle BMD)$, $m(\angle AMD)$



8 find the value of x (give the reason)



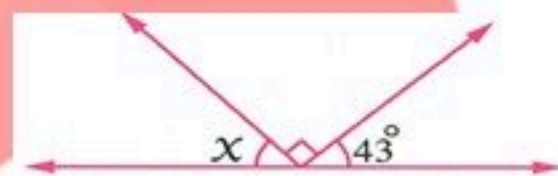
Exam (5)

1 if $\angle A$ complements $\angle B$, $\angle B$ complements $\angle C$, then $m(\angle A) \dots\dots\dots m(\angle C)$ ($>$, $<$, $=$, \leq)

2 if $\overline{XY} \equiv \overline{AB}$, $XY = 5\text{cm}$, then $XY + 3AB = \dots\dots\dots$ (5 , 20 , 15 , 30)

3 Two complementary angles are two angles whose sum of their measures is $\dots\dots\dots$ (90° , 180° , 100° , 45°)

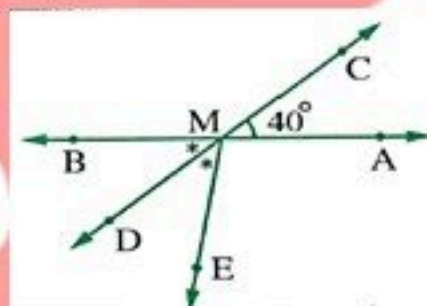
4 the value of $x = \dots\dots\dots$



5 If $\Delta ABC \equiv \Delta XYZ$, $m(\angle A) + m(\angle B) = 115^\circ$, then $m(\angle Z) = \dots\dots\dots$

6 The sum of measures of the accumulative angles at a point = $\dots\dots\dots$

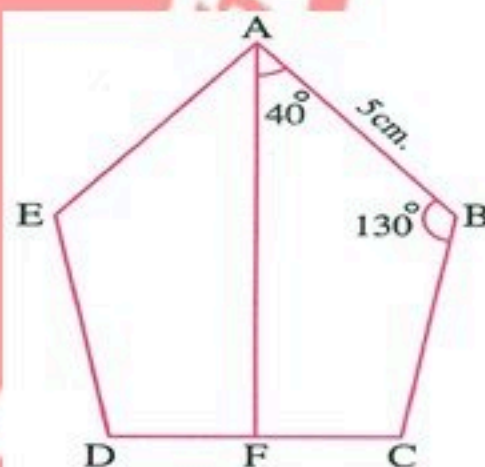
7 $\overrightarrow{AB} \cap \overrightarrow{CD} = \{M\}$, $m(\angle AMC) = 40^\circ$
and \overrightarrow{MD} bisects $\angle BME$
Find : $m(\angle AME)$



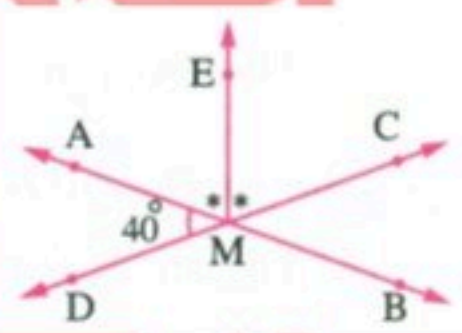
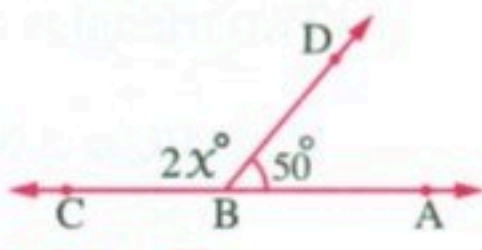
8 The figure $ABCF \equiv$ the figure $AEDF$
 $m(\angle AFC) = 90^\circ$, $AB = 5\text{ cm}$.

Complete :

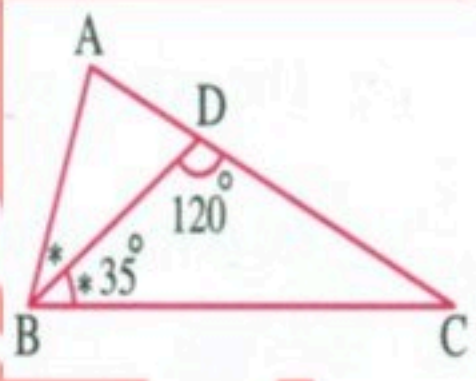
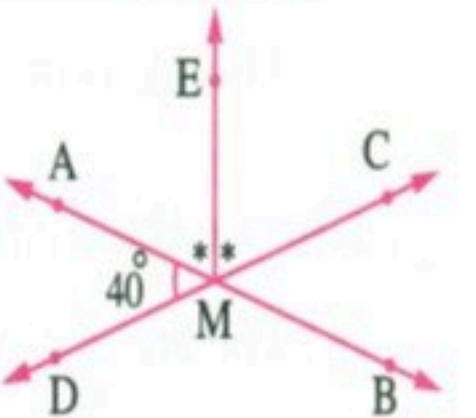
- ① $m(\angle BAE) = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$
- ② $AE = \dots\dots\dots\text{ cm}$.
- ③ $m(\angle EDF) = m(\angle \dots\dots\dots)$



Exam (6)

1	$\overline{XY} \dots\dots\dots \overleftrightarrow{XY}$	(∈ or ⊂ or ∉ or ⊄)
2	The acute angle supplements	angle (an obtuse , an acute , a reflex)
3	the ratio between the measures of two supplementary angles is 4 : 5 , then the measure of the greater angle is	(80 , 90 , 100 , 120)
4	The whose measure is more than 90° and less than 180° is	angle
5	If $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta XYZ$, $m(\angle B) = 80^\circ$, $m(\angle Z) = 40^\circ$, then $m(\angle A) = \dots\dots\dots$	
6	If the two adjacent angles are supplementary , then their outer sides	
7	Find $m(\angle AME)$, $m(\angle BMC)$	
8	Find the value of x	

Exam (7)

1	if $\overline{BC} \equiv \overline{XY}$, then $BC \div XY = \dots\dots\dots$ (2 , zero , 1 , XY)
2	ABCD is a rectangle, then $BC \equiv \dots\dots\dots$ (\overline{AC} , \overline{BD} , \overline{AD} , \overline{DC})
3	The two bisector of two adjacent supplementary angles $\dots\dots\dots$ (parallel , perpendicular , coincident , congruent)
4	The type of the angle of measure $179^\circ 60'$ is $\dots\dots\dots$
5	If the two outer sides of two adjacent angles are on the same straight line, then these two adjacent angles are $\dots\dots\dots$
6	if C is the mid point of \overline{AB} , then $\overline{AC} \equiv \dots\dots\dots$
7	Find $m(\angle A)$ 
8	find $m(\angle AME)$, $m(\angle BMC)$ 

Exam (8)

1 if $\angle X$ supplements $\angle Y$, $m(\angle X) = 60$, then $m(\text{reflex } \angle Y) = \dots\dots\dots$
 (120 , 180 , 240 , 300)

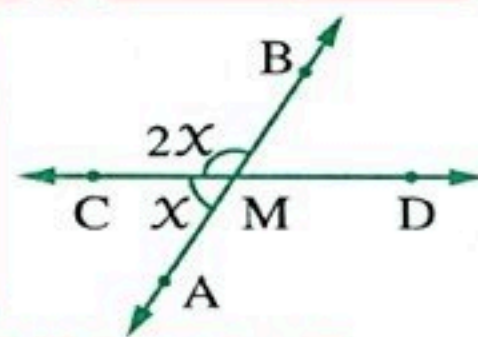
2 The measure of the supplement of the angle whose measure 30°
 = $\dots\dots\dots$ (60° , 180° , 90° , 150°)

3 If $\overline{AB} \equiv \overline{CD}$ and $AB = 4 \text{ cm.}$, then $AB + 2CD = \dots\dots\dots \text{Cm.}$
 (10 , 4 , 8 , 12)

4 If $\angle B$ complement $\angle A$ and $\angle B \equiv \angle A$, then $m(\angle B) = \dots\dots\dots$

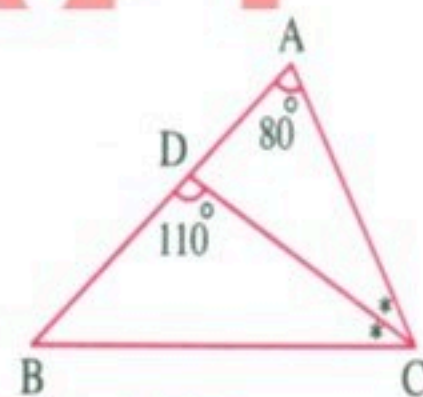
5 the reflex angle is the angle whose measure is more than $\dots\dots\dots$ and less than $\dots\dots\dots$

6 if $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \cap \overleftrightarrow{CD} = \{M\}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$



7 find $m(\angle ABC)$

.....



8 find $m(\angle EMD)$

.....

